

New composites of betulin esters with arabinogalactan as highly potent anti-cancer agents

T.P. Shakhtshneider^{1,2}, S.A. Kuznetsova^{3,4}, A.S. Zamay^{3,5}, T.N. Zamay⁵, E.A. Spivak⁵, M.A. Mikhailenko¹, Yu.N. Malyar³, B.N. Kuznetsov^{3,4}, N.V. Chesnokov^{3,4}, V.V. Boldyrev^{1,2}

¹Institute of Solid State Chemistry and Mechanochemistry SB RAS, Kutateladze 18, Novosibirsk, 630128 Russia;

²Novosibirsk State University, Pirogov str., 2, Novosibirsk, 630090 Russia;

³Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology SB RAS, Krasnoyarsk, Russia;

⁴Siberian Federal University, Krasnoyarsk, Russia;

⁵Research Institute of Molecular Medicine and Pathobiochemistry, Krasnoyarsk State Medical University, Krasnoyarsk, Russia.

Abstract

Betulin and its esters are the natural compounds with high in vitro cytotoxicity toward many cancer cells. However, the poor water solubility of these compounds has limited their applications. We prepared new composites of betulin esters using two methods, namely ball milling of the mixtures of betulin esters with arabinogalactan and preparation of thin films of these mixtures by evaporating the aqueous solutions. These composites revealed higher water solubility as compared to the initial substances without losing the structural integrity and functionality of these compounds. As a result, the new composites have shown much higher inhibitory effects against different cancer cell lines such as Ehrlich ascite carcinoma cells and lung carcinoma cells (A549) in comparison with the initial substances. The cell viability studies based on Annexin V and Propidium iodide probes have confirmed the high proapoptotic effect of betulin esters derivatives against cancer cells.

Keywords: betulin diacetate, betulin dipropionate, arabinogalactan, composites, solubility, anticancer activity

1. Introduction

Betulin and the related compounds found in the outer bark of the birch tree have attracted an increasing interest in the pharmaceutical formulation, due to their versatile biological activity (Yogeeswari & Sriram 2005; Alakurtti et al. 2006). The poor solubility of betulin and its derivatives in water has limited their applications. Therefore new approaches are required to increase rate of dissolution and solubility of betulin and its derivatives. In some works

(Hertrampf et al. 2012; Wang et al. 2012), the preparation of the guest-host type complexes of betulin and betulinic acid with cyclodextrins (CD) were suggested using β -, Hydroxypropyl- β -CD, γ - and HP- γ -CD as well as the hydrophilic γ -cyclodextrin thioethers as host molecules. In (Drag-Zalesinska et al. 2009), the structures of betulin and betulinic acid were modified by transformation to mono- and disubstituted esters of L-amino acids. This allowed better water solubility to be achieved without loss of the anticancer properties. It has been shown also (Son et al. 1998) that up to 10 mol % of betulinic acid may be entrapped in liposomes. The presence of polyvinylpyrrolidone or Proxanol increased the resistance of betulinic acid-containing liposomes to aggregation. These polymers solubilized betulinic acid with the same efficiency as liposomes.

The mechanical activation of drugs with the polymers is a well-known effective method for preparing powder systems which are characterized by an increased rate of dissolution and solubility of the drugs (Colombo et al. 1998; Shakhtshneider & Boldyrev 1999). In our previous studies (Mikhailenko et al. 2010; 2011), the mechanocomposites of betulin with water-soluble synthetic polymers, polyvinylpyrrolidone and polyethylene glycol, were prepared that showed higher solubility of betulin and its gastroprotective properties. The purpose of the present work was to prepare the composites of betulin diacetate (BDA) and betulin dipropionate (BDP) (Figure 1) with the water-soluble natural polymer arabinogalactan.

Arabinogalactan (AG) (Figure 2) is a polysaccharide that is isolated from larch wood and exhibits several unique properties (Paulsen & Barsett 2005). Preparation of intermolecular AG complexes with poorly water-soluble drugs enabled their pharmacological properties to be improved (Dushkin et al. 2008; Tolstikova et al. 2009; Khvostov et al. 2013). In a previous work (Shakhtshneider et al. 2013), we obtained the composites of AG with BDA by ball-milling. It has been shown that mechanocomposites of AG with BDA were capable of inducing elimination processes of Ehrlich ascites carcinoma cells. Complexes of BDA with AG were also obtained as the thin films that were readily soluble in water.

The present work focuses on the preparation and characterization of composites of AG with BDA and BDP as the thin films and comparison of their pharmacological properties with the activity of mechanocomposites using *in vitro* tests.

2. Results and Discussion

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was used to assess the particle morphology and possibility of interaction between the components. In the SEM photographs, the pure drugs, BDA (Supplementary Figure S1(a)) and BDP (Supplementary Figure S1(c)), are characterized by the presence of crystalline particles of a regular size and parallelepipedic shape. The SEM pictures of mechanically activated mixtures (Supplementary Figures S3(b), (d)) show a characteristic

morphology as the small-sized particles tended to aggregate with possible interaction at the contacts of the particles.

The powder X-ray diffraction patterns (Supplementary Figure S1) of the milled mixtures of BDA and BDP with AG showed that betulin esters phases were amorphous after milling, thus suggesting the distribution of BDA and BDP in the polymer with formation of the composites. This may be the distribution of molecules (or molecular ensembles) of betulin ester in the polymer as supposed for some other low molecular weight drug substances (Dushkin et al. 2008). The stability of this composite at heating (Drebushchak et al. 2014) is possibly due to complexation of the components under ball-milling.

In the IR spectra of the ball-milled BDA-AG mixtures, as well as of the composites as the films, it is seen that the profile of C=O stretching vibration in the BDA molecule changed in comparison with the physical mixture of the initial compounds (Figure 3(a)). This fact suggested hydrogen bonds formation at least for the part of the molecules of BDA in the ball-milled mixtures and in the films. In the case of the ball-milled BDP - AG mixtures, the effect was more pronounced; new bands appeared at the lower frequencies (Figure 3(b)).

It was found that in the case of the mechanocomposites, the solubility of betulin derivatives increased in comparison with the initial substances. Upon dissolution of the ball-milled mixtures in water, the concentration of BDA increased up to 8 times (Shakhtshneider et al. 2013) whereas the concentration of BDP increased up to near 4 times. The dynamics of dissolution of BDP from the physical and ball-milled mixtures with AG is presented in Supplementary Figure S3 (online only). It is seen that in the case of ball-milled mixture, the rate of dissolution and concentration of BDP in solution was higher in comparison with those for the physical mixture.

Ball-milling AG resulted in decreasing the molecular weight of the polymer as was observed also for AG treated in other mills (Dushkin et al. 2008). The same effect was observed for the ball-milled mixtures of BDA with AG (Figure 4). Dissolution of ball-milled AG in water followed by evaporation of the solvent led to partial restoration of molecular weight. Gel-permeation chromatogram of the BDA - AG ball-milled mixture after dissolution in water and subsequent solvent evaporation acquired the shape of that for starting AG suggesting the crosslinking the polymer chains due to formation of intermolecular complexes in solution. The existence of complexes in solution probably is facilitated by conformational flexibility of the polymer chains and formation of coils containing at least two chains. Moreover, the treatment with ultrasound resulted in the absence of the effect of restoration of molecular weight due to breaking the coils.

Samples obtained by evaporating aqueous solutions of AG and its mixtures with BDA (or BDP) were slightly colored (yellowish) amorphous films of thickness near 10 μm . These films were transparent and flexible. It is seen from SEM photographs (Supplementary Figure S4(a)) that the surface of the films was rather smooth, disordered internal structure being visible on the cut. ASM studies showed (Supplementary Figure S4(b), (c)) that the surface of the films consisted of homogeneous globules of spherical or oblong shape with transverse dimensions of 100-200 nm.

The changes in the IR spectra (Figure 3(a)) of the film in comparison with the spectra of the physical mixture suggested complexation between the components. The films were quickly and totally soluble in water using much less solvent than was used for their preparation. The content of betulin diacyles in the films was equal to about 2-2.5 % of the mass of the film producing water solutions with BDA (or BDP) concentrations of 0.15 – 0.18 mg/mL.

The inhibitory effect of betulinic acid and its derivatives only on cancer cells has been already described in many studies (Chintharlapalli et al. 2011; Potze et al. 2014). Previously we showed antitumor activity of BDA-AG complexes that activated apoptosis in murine Ehrlich ascites tumor cells by increasing the concentration of intracellular calcium and sodium (Shakhtshneider et al. 2013). We proposed that better solubility of the mechanocomposites and the films of BDA and BDP with AG could result in greater effect on the cells.

In this study, we evaluated the ability of betulin composites to induce apoptosis and necrosis in cancerous and normal cell cultures. In order to understand the mechanisms of cell death, the content of active oxygen species (ROS) was assessed.

The effects of pure BDA and BDP, BDA (BDP) - AG mechanocomposites and BDA (BDP) - AG films were determined *in vitro* on human lung adenocarcinoma A549 cells and control normal lung epithelial MRC5 cells (Supplementary Tables S1, S2). Studies have shown that pure BDA (or BDP) and AG as well as their physical mixtures, mechanocomposites and the films in varying degrees caused translocation of phosphatidylserine in the cells of lung adenocarcinoma A549, indicating the beginning of the apoptotic process (Figure 5). Interestingly, the antitumor activity of pure BDP was significantly higher than that of pure BDA. For the physical mixtures, the amount of apoptotic cells was equal or higher than that for pure drugs. Nevertheless, taking into account that the content of the drugs in the mixtures was 10 times less, it is evident that the presence of AG facilitated the activity of betulin esters. Comparing the activities of the physical mixtures of BDA and BDP with AG with those of the mechanocomposites, it is seen that they were almost the same and even higher than for BDA-AG and BDP-AG mechanocomposites. For mechanocomposites and the physical mixtures, the formation of different molecular complexes can be proposed that are characterized by different

stability and other physical-chemical properties. Moreover, BDA-AG and BDP-AG films induced apoptosis in 82 % and 85 % of cells in culture, respectively. This could be the result of increased dissolution rate, solubility and consequently better bioavailability of the composite films. It should be noted also that in contrast to mechanocomposites, in the case of the films, the substances were totally soluble. It is interesting that the films were more effective although the content of the active substance in them was in 4-5 time less than in the physical mixtures or mechanocomposites.

The cytotoxic effects of the new composites of betulin were evaluated on healthy epithelial lung cells (MRC5). All tested compounds did not show any influence on MRC5 cells which proved the targeted influence of betulin on cancer cells (Supplementary Tables S1, S2). This selective effect could be explained by the differences in reactive oxygen species (ROS) content in cancer and normal cells (Fulda & Kroemer 2009). Betulin increases mitochondrial membrane permeability, and therefore the increased ROS level may lead to apoptosis. As we proposed, the initial level of ROS in the cancerous cells was significantly higher than in healthy ones and thus does not substantially depend on the influence of substances.

3. Conclusions

Using ball-milling, powder composites of betulin diacetate and betulin dipropionate with water-soluble polysaccharide arabinogalactan were obtained. They showed higher solubility in comparison with the initial substances. Possible reasons of increasing the solubility are disordering of crystal structures of biologically active substances and formation of molecular complexes with the polymer. The composites of betulin esters with arabinogalactan were also prepared by dissolution the mixtures of the components in water and subsequent solvent evaporation. The products obtained were amorphous thin films readily soluble in water.

In vitro studies revealed that mechanocomposites of betulin esters with arabinogalactan as well as the composites prepared as the water-soluble films exhibited higher antitumor activity in comparison with the initial substances. The composites of BDA and BDP with AG, especially in film form, showed targeted antitumor effect, causing apoptosis in cancer cells without affecting healthy cells. Apparently, the mechanism of BDA-AG and BDP-AG films action on cancer cells is similar to the betulinic acid and affect mitochondrial function increasing their permeability to reactive oxygen species.

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Captions to Figures

Figure 1. Betulin diacetate ($R = CH_3$) and betulin dipropionate ($R = CH_2CH_3$) molecular structure.

Figure 2. Arabinogalactan molecular structure.

Figure 3. ATR spectra: a) 1:9 BDA-AG mixture initial (1) and ball-milled for 15 min (2), BDA-AG film obtained by evaporation of an aqueous solution (3); b) BDP ball-milled for 30 min, 1:9 BDP-AG mixture ball-milled for 15 (2) and 30 min (3).

Figure 4. Gel-permeation chromatograms of starting AG (1); ball-milled AG (2); ball-milled AG (3) and ball-milled 1:9 BDA - AG mixture after evaporation of an aqueous solution (4).

Figure 5. Apoptotic activity of the initial BDA and BDP (1), physical (2) and ball-milled (3) 1:9 BDA(BDP) – AG mixtures, BDA(BDP) - AG films obtained by evaporation of aqueous solutions (4) in comparison with the intact cells (5).